

RAFT CONTINUES BIG

No Mechanical Motor Vehicle Has Yet Been Discovered That This Magnificent Animal—Most Valuable Asset the Farmer Has—Who Brings Him Properly.



One of Clydesdale Geldings That Bring High Prices for Six-Horse Team.

(By CAPTAIN A. H. WADDELL.)
Never in the history of this country, or any other, for that matter, has the heavy draught horse been in such demand or so valuable as he is today. Indeed, he is the most valuable asset the farmer has who breeds him right. No mechanical contrivance or motor vehicle has been discovered that will fill the place of this magnificent, animate creature of flesh and blood, or will any contrivance of any kind be perfected for many a long day, that will accomplish what he can, and do the work as well and so thoroughly, as well as, as cheaply as he can.
Motor trucks have failed not only to cope with the heavy loads imposed upon the brewers dray for instance, and the hauling of cumbersome and heavy machinery, but have been unable to handle them in the narrow and congested thoroughfares of the great cities, where backing and twisting and turning is absolutely necessary. Besides the great service and imperative use of these mighty animals in the large towns and cities of the country where their demand and value is increasing day by day, they are a power that cannot possibly be done without in the agriculture districts where the farm produce requires great hauling power; and in those sections of the country which

have as yet not yielded to the plow, they are a pre requisite that cannot be done without.

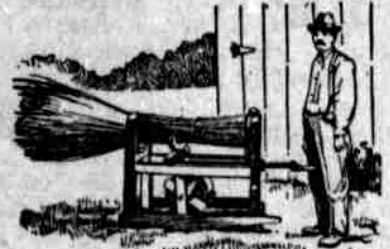
The farmer who purchases one or more of the biggest, best, and most suitable individuals of the western grade mares, and breeds them to one or other of the great imported stallions of the Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk, Percheron or Belgian breeds, will, in three years from the time of foaling have a youngster that is worth from \$300 to \$400, or if more mares have been bred, pairs that are worth from \$600 to \$800, and which he would have no difficulty, whatever, in selling.

Being able to work his mares up to within a short time of their foaling, he is making good and certain money at both ends, for the young stock cost him comparatively little to keep, and if he has been careful in his selections and wise in his breeding, there is no telling what he might not produce in valuable heavy draught horses. Look for instance at the geldings that go to make the great six-horse teams of the country, the horses that constitute the teams of the great packers. These animals fetch great prices. The heavier, the stronger, the better boned, and more active they are, the better they are for such work, and the more money will they fetch in the market.

MUCH PROFIT IN BASKET WILLOW

American Grown Rods are of Good Quality When Proper Care Is Taken in Their Culture.

(By WILLIAM F. HUBBARD.)
Willow growing gives an uncommonly high margin of profit. A large demand for willow is now supplied by import, and as American grown rods are of good quality when proper care is taken of their culture, there is no reason why the further development of the industry should not be possible.



Machine for Budding Willows.

If more American farmers can be convinced of its practicability.

Of late years willow furniture has sprung into fashion, and today no minor industry is more prosperous than that devoted to its supply. The wages are good and the manufacturers demand a steady supply of superior willow.

This is now almost entirely received from France at a price which will give the entire trade to the American if he can equal the quality.

FARM ANIMALS IN BIG DEMAND

Every Farmer Should Have Number of Horses Growing and Coming on for Use and Sale.

(By J. BAILEY BRUCE.)
In spite of the electric car, the automobile and other motive power, horses have increased in price commensurate with other farm animals. Every farmer should have a number of young horses growing and coming on for home use and for sale.

A colt can be grown as easily and cheaply as a calf, and at the same time the mare which mothers it will work. The writer has a team of young mares of nearly the same size and age. During the past season one of them has raised a colt now worth at least \$75 while the other mare working by her side has raised none. The mare with the colt has done exactly the same work as the mare which has no colt and now at the

close of the summer's work she is in as good condition as her mate, with both on the same feed and care.

A colt, of course, is some bother and consumes some feed. The same is true in growing any domestic animal. But with a little patience in the handling of the mare and foal, a mare doing general farm work should raise two colts every three years and do about as well as with none. The colt will represent at least 100 per cent profit on the money and labor invested in it.

In fact, so little extra care and feed are required that the young animal can be grown without noticing the feed it consumes.

Care of Stock.

No matter how good the stock may be, if they have not the proper care they will be no better than mongrels. Poultry on the farm, as a rule, receives indifferent treatment.

All Favor Alfalfa.

Everything on the farm will eat alfalfa, and like it and thrive upon it.

ALFALFA ON DRY FARM

Row Cultivation Will Have Great Place.

Stooling Habit Is of Extreme Importance to Dry Farmer—Grower Can Thin Out Drills as Beets Are Thinned.

It is doubtful if the system of sowing alfalfa in rows would be a success in the middle states. I doubt it, as I do not believe sufficiently thorough cultivation could be maintained in a humid climate to keep out the grasses. That row cultivation will have a great place in dry farming is beyond question, for hay as well as for seed production. Where ordinary seeding is practiced there are usually too many plants and they often exhaust the entire available moisture, resulting in a general death instead of the survival of the fittest, writes L. Ogilvy in the Breeder's Gazette. The yields of hay on dry and irrigated lands, so far as experiments have been tried, have been greater when drilled in rows than where the plants occupied the whole field. With the Spanish or straight-growing kind the hay is coarse, but with Grimm and varieties having somewhat the same stooling habit this drawback does not exist.

This stooling habit is of extreme importance to the dry farmer, as will be easily seen if we consider what usually happens to alfalfa. There is as a rule a fair amount of precipitation in the spring or an amount of stored water in the soil in June. All the little plants start at once and flourish for awhile, and then as the little tap roots reach down through the cultivated land and engage in a desperate struggle to pierce the plow sole and harder uncultivated substances, the heat, grasshoppers and other adverse conditions check plant growth on top. On the other hand, alfalfa planted in rows 24 inches apart has three times the moisture to draw on even if the drills are continuous. If the grower desires he can thin the drills as beets are thinned and thus make practically certain of a sufficient supply of moisture except in a very abnormal season. He can with harrow, weeder or cultivator cheaply retain a soil mulch to prevent evaporation—In other words, he can do all for alfalfa that he can for any other cultivated crop. This will amount to a great deal more than it does with a big plant like corn, producing a heavy tonnage and calling for lots of moisture for transpiration.

If the alfalfa plants are thinned to 24 inches they can almost be made to grow, and that is what the dry farmer has to do. Make plants succeed where conditions are at any rate not normal even if not entirely adverse. Adverse they are if he persists in farming as if they were normal, and he must come to see this if he is to succeed.

Given alfalfa with a stooling habit, the plant can first be established and its roots reach deep permanent moisture before it produces a crop of any magnitude. Once firmly established, it will no doubt, like all other plants that have enough room, begin to stool out and do business to the limit of its capacity. In dry seasons for a time at least the stools will not be so well established, but they will first succumb, leaving the main part of the plant still in possession.

The same methods will apply equally to the Spanish or non-stooling varieties and will be a great success for seed, but the hay will be poorer. They can never fill the ground with a multiplicity of shoots as the others, but must coarsen their branches and stems at the expense of the leaf-bearing properties of the plant. This disadvantage can be largely overcome by early cutting. As it will be a long time before there is a sufficient supply of seed of other kinds on the market, row cultivation of the kinds available should be begun and pushed at once in the dry region.

Up-to-Date Farming.

The old-time farmer has got to look out, as the up-to-date, scientific man who studies new methods will drive him from the land and take his place in a few years, if he don't study up and find out where he is at, and what others are doing. When he does he will find out farming has progressed as well as other kinds of business. The man in any line today who thinks he can win with old methods is a back number. Competition is so keen and the conditions have changed so that the man without a system today is like a ship without a rudder. Look out for your steering gear!

Horse Knowledge.

An old horseman remarked recently: "If a man wants to learn about horses he must learn from horses." A man to be successful must be with horses and be a close observer of their moods, manners and make-up. A colt should be trained from the first moment he is helped to his feet. If taught to yield early to man's restraint and guidance he will never need "breaking." To follow his master's wishes will be second nature. Never speed a colt too young, and when he is given speed permit it for short spurts only as he can bear it.

Nutrients in Foods.

Protein, starch, fat, sugar and fiber are the nutrients that make up foods. Protein is the only one from which muscle and tissue can be made—the others serve to produce heat, energy and fat. Starch and sugar are equal in food value. The fiber in the plant cut green has the same food value as starch; when the plant is mature the fiber becomes largely indigestible, as in straw. Fat serves the same purpose in the animal body as starch; it is more concentrated, having 2 1/2 times as much nutriment in a given weight.

Two Pastures.

Two pastures are better than one, because while the hogs are feeding in one field the other will be recovering and later furnish much more attractive feed than as if both pastures are used as one.

DEPTH OF CORN CULTIVATION

Is Matter on Which There Is Not Perfect Agreement—Soil Conditions Materially Influence.

The depth to which corn may be cultivated, especially in dry areas, is a matter on which there is not perfect agreement. Soil conditions materially influence this question. Usually shallow cultivation only is recommended and as a rule such cultivation is correct, but there are some exceptions, says the Dakota Farmer. One difficulty is to know exactly when the exceptions occur.

One exception is found in soils that are much prone to settle too adhesively, as for instance stiff clays. In these it may be necessary or at least advantageous to cultivate somewhat deeper the first cultivation that is given. This, however, will depend somewhat on the size of the corn when the first cultivation is given. If the corn has reached say a foot high before such cultivation is given, some caution must be used about going down deeply, as the lateral roots of the corn will have pushed out far from the plants and not far from the surface. If the first cultivation given is deep, then the cultivations that follow should be less deep.

A second exception is found in that condition of soil which not infrequently occurs in the west when a crust forms below the line of the shallow cultivation. This crust may be lower than some of the lateral roots. This brings up the question, will the corn suffer most by breaking the lateral roots when breaking the crust or by leaving the crust unbroken. The best authorities favor the breaking up of the crust, and doubtless they are right. This can only be done by sending the cultivator down deep enough to accomplish the end sought.

There is also a difference of opinion as to when cultivation shall cease. It would seem safe to say that it should usually continue longer than in the case in the average experience of the farmer. But after the crop gets high the work of cultivation becomes more costly, as it has to be done with a one-horse cultivator. When thus managed, it may be continued until the forming of the ears.

The objects sought in such late cultivation are twofold. The first object is to maintain the covering of loose earth so as to prevent evaporation, and the second is to destroy weeds that would otherwise mature. Wild oats, for instance, may germinate after the usual time for maturing seed ceases, and the same is true of mustard. A corn crop will not result in all the benefit that may result from growing it, unless it is kept perfectly clean.

POULTRY NOTES.

Be sure there are no bad drafts in the henhouse.

Leaky roofs should be repaired before fall work begins.

Give the hen the proper material and she will lay all right.

Some form of dry animal food is a satisfactory food for egg production.

Though fowls are primarily grain eaters, they desire meat food in some form.

Turkeys are insect hunters, ducks are grazers, and chickens are grain eaters.

Learn to handle from 50 to 100 chickens successfully before trying many more.

Beef scrap is probably the best and most convenient substitute for meat that can be used.

It is the little details that make the difference between success and failure in poultry raising.

The presence of a cockerel with hens has little effect upon the number and quality of eggs.

Oil meal is high in protein content and is most valuable in the fall when molting is in process.

If given whole grain, for which they must scratch among the straw, hens get necessary exercise.

It may be truthfully said that, under the same conditions, eggs will keep fresh no longer than milk will keep sweet.

Fowls will do something toward balancing their own rations, and they will take more or less exercise if they have the chance.

Thousands of farmers market their milk and cream daily; and an appeal is made to them to market the eggs produced daily also.

The quality which is most desirable in milk and cream for immediate consumption is sweetness. In eggs, the corresponding quality is freshness.

Keep fresh water, grit, oyster shell and charcoal before the chicks all the time, cut grass if they are shut in a small run, dry wheat bran and finely ground beef scraps.

Buckwheat as Honey Plant.

A Pennsylvania reader is desirous of knowing about buckwheat as a honey plant. Buckwheat honey is of a deep, dark purplish tint and looks very much like New Orleans sorghum molasses. It is usually of heavy body, the flavor to one who is a lover of clover and basswood, who has never been brought up on buckwheat honey, is more or less rank. The capings of the honey are almost pearly white.

Good Use for Weeds.

A good use for weeds and old vines from the garden is compost. Every body who maintains a garden should also keep a compost heap where everything that will rot and enrich the soil can be thrown from time to time.

What Denmark Has Done.

Thirty-five years ago the cows of Denmark showed an average butter fat production of 120 pounds. Today as a result of co-operative testing cows show an average of 240 pounds.

The Vicious Hog.

The vicious hog that is forever breaking out and causing trouble for one's neighbor cannot be killed too quickly.

For a Burn.

Apply vasoline to a burn immediately. The sooner air is excluded from the seared surface the less pain and danger of a blister.

WESTERN MINING NEWS IN BRIEF

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

THE TREND OF METAL PRICES.
Silver 52 1/2
Lead 24 3/4 @ 25
Copper \$12.99 @ 13.25
Specter 16.00

Colorado.

The Kitty Clyde mine, Idaho Springs, is again in big ore.

The Chase mine in Gilpin county is keeping up its record for a good production of high-grade ore.

The demand for miners in the Georgetown district exceeds the supply. Every day operators are in search of men.

The Highland tunnel of the Highland M. & M. Co., Idaho Springs, is being pushed steadily ahead and is now in 1,060 feet.

Shipments of a car a week will be made from the Gold Bond property at the southern end of Gold hill, just south of Cripple Creek.

The West Point Mining Co. has opened a fine body of shipping ore in their tunnel, in Gunnison county. They are not giving out their assays.

The report of the total ore output for September in the Cripple Creek district shows 77,308 tons, the total valuation of which is placed at \$1,316,683.

A rich streak of ore carrying values going dollars to the pound has been opened on the Pinto claim of the Free Coinage group on Bull hill, Cripple Creek.

There has recently been encountered in the Cooley mine in Gilpin county some valuable ore, the vein being about 18 inches wide. The ore is said to run \$125 a ton.

The Cement creek road from Star mine on Italian mountain to Gunnison has been completed and it is said this road will open one of the richest mineral fields in Colorado.

The Black Jack mine, in Silver gulch, Gilpin county, operated by the Black Jack Mining Company, has re-timbered the main shaft and unwatered the mine to its present depth of 140 feet.

Denver parties have taken a bond and lease upon the Alabama mine, situated on Leavenworth mountain, Georgetown, and an active campaign of development is to be inaugurated at once.

From the School Section property on Bull hill, Cripple Creek, 28 cars were shipped in September, which ran milling grade. It came from filled stopes on the 350 and 550-foot levels where veins were mined some years ago.

From the portal of the Roosevelt Deep Drainage tunnel, at Cripple Creek, there is at this time, as for the last six months, a flow of 5,800 gallons per minute, which means a recession in the mines of about six feet a month.

Bert Convery & Co., leasing on the Millington mine on Columbia mountain, Idaho Springs, have started a stope on a streak of ore from six to eight inches wide that carries values of from 225 to 375 ounces in silver to the ton.

The Gold Dollar estate on the east slope of Beacon hill, Cripple Creek, shipped 1,100 tons of milling grade ore in September, paying the company about \$2,200 in royalties. All ore was shipped by lessees. It is expected that the company will be shipping ore by the middle of November.

Within a few days the sacking of a car of rich gold ore will have been completed at the Angel mine up Weehauken creek, Ouray county, and shipped to the smelter. During the last few days samples taken at the Angel ran per ton in gold, \$900, \$1,000 and \$1,180—these three out of eight assays—the remaining five containing shipping values.

A car of ore was shipped from the Peggy shaft by Lessee Ross Lewis, who is operating in the Colorado Boss claim, on the west slope of Gold hill, Cripple Creek, returned about \$60 per ton, while the coarse rock ran around \$25. There is a large quantity of ore in sight. This vein is a new one.

Work was resumed on the Queen of the West property, situated in the Peru district. It is proposed to drive the lower adit a good distance as a streak of high-grade ore is showing in the breast. The Queen of the West mine was a heavy producer for a number of years, ore having been extracted that carried values running as high as 11,000 ounces in silver to the ton.

A streak of ore eight inches wide has been uncovered on the Ruler property on Griffith mountain, Idaho Springs, that shows assay values of 300 ounces in silver to the ton. The vein was intersected 280 feet from the portal of the tunnel and after cross-cutting twenty feet the hanging wall has not been reached. The entire vein matter is heavily mineralized and carries average values of \$30 to the ton in silver and gold.

The lease operated by Gabriel & Sharp in the Lamartine mine, Idaho Springs, is becoming of bonanza character. A foot streak of ore in the stope runs \$150 a ton net, the lead values being sufficient to pay transportation and treatment charges.

Development on the Cumberland vein at the Revenue tunnel, Ouray, shows 540 feet of drift to the west from the tunnel, with a continuous body of ore measuring from three to six feet, and carrying good mill values, in lead particularly, with some silver and gold.

The output from the Upper Clear Creek district will be heavier this year than at similar periods during the past ten years. This is due principally to the heavy production that is being made from the Capital, Seven-Thirty and Santiago mines. It is estimated that the Capital will report an output of more than \$200,000, while the production from the Santiago will be close to \$100,000, the Seven-Thirty will follow a close second as a great many lessees have been maintaining steady shipments of high grade ore.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

There are two ways to tell if you have weak kidneys. The first is through pains in the back. The second by examining the kidney secretions. If you suspect your kidneys, begin using Doan's Kidney Pills at once.

E. R. Wilson, Emmetsburg, Iowa, says: "I was completely laid up with kidney complaint and inflammatory rheumatism. My limbs and feet were terribly swollen and so inflamed I could not walk for days. After doctors had failed to help me, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Three boxes cured me so completely that I have not had the slightest trouble since."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c a box at all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

NATURALLY A HIT.



The Rooster—Our young friend, Mr. Pig, is making a hit on the stage. The Duck—What is he playing? The Rooster—Hamlet.

Stops a Deep-Seated Cough in a Hurry

A Family Supply of Unequaled Cough Remedy for 50c—Money Refunded if It Fails.

Cough medicines, as a rule, contain a large proportion of plain sugar—a good ingredient, but one that anyone can make. A pint of granulated sugar, with 1-2 pint of warm water, stirred for 2 minutes, gives you as good syrup as money can buy.

A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, mixed in a pint bottle with home-made sugar syrup, gives you a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-mixed for \$2.50. There's a clear saving of \$2.00. Full directions in package.

And money couldn't buy a quicker, better remedy. Takes hold at once, gives almost instant relief, and usually stops the most obstinate, deep-seated cough in 24 hours. It stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative and has a pleasant taste—children take it willingly. Splendid for hoarseness, asthma, chest pains, and other throat troubles, and unequalled for prompt results in whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of imported Norway White Pine extract, and is rich in gaulacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix it as directed with sugar syrup or strained honey, and it is ready for use.

Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy. Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 234 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Some Shakespeare Statistics.

A Shakespearean enthusiast with a turn for statistics has discovered that the plays contain 106,007 lines and 814,780 words. "Hamlet" is the longest play, with 3,930 lines, and the "Comedy of Errors" the shortest, with 1,777 lines. Altogether the plays contain 1,227 characters, of which 187 are females. The longest part is that of Hamlet. The part with the longest word in it is that of Costard in "Love's Labor Lost," who tells Mith that he is "not so long by the head as horn-feasibilitytudinatibus."

Mere Bagatelle.

"But, father," said the beautiful girl, "remember that he is rich as well as handsome."

"Rich nothin'!" replied the stern old man, "I'll bet he hasn't more than \$200,000 to his name."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. Fitch.

In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

It takes an optimist to rejoice in the fact that after a woman tires of his kisses he can eat all the onions he wants.

About the only proof a woman needs that she is in love with a man is to feel perfectly sure that she isn't.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

Many a man's deficiency in dollars is due to his deficiency in sense.

Red Cross Bag Blue makes the laundress happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers.

It pays to be honest—at least it pays your employer.

Relieves Backache Instantly

Sloan's Liniment is a great remedy for backache. It penetrates and relieves the pain instantly—no rubbing necessary—just lay it on lightly.

Here's Proof.

"I had my back hurt in the Bow War and in San Francisco two years ago I was hit by a street car in the same place. I tried all kinds of drugs without success. Two weeks ago I saw your liniment in a drug store and got a bottle to try. The first application caused instant relief, and now except for a little stiffness, I am almost well."

FLETCHER NORMAN, Waikiki, Calif.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT is the best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Miss E. Kim of Brooklyn, N.Y., writes: "Sloan's Liniment is the best for rheumatism. I have used six bottles of it and it is grand."

Sold by all Dealers. Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

Sloan's Backache Remedy, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Footsore, etc. Free. Address: Dr. J. C. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality. Largest in Variety. They meet every requirement for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.

Whittemore Bros. & Co., 30-32 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Small illustration of a person sitting at a desk, looking tired.

Metallic Heels and Counters

Miners, Quarrymen, Farmers, and Outside Workers

can double the wear of their shoes by getting shoes fitted with metallic heels. These heels are lighter than leather, support the centers, save shoe money by doubling wear. Sold by shoe dealers ready made, or fitted to any shoe by your cobbler. If your dealer isn't supplied, write us. Your inquiry brings a booklet.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PISO'S

the name is on the wrapper when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS

DEFIANCE STARCH

It comes in the package other starches only in once-a-week price and "DEFIANCE" is SUPERIOR QUALITY

Honest tea is the best policy

LIPTON'S TEA

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY